

VOL. XXXII. NO. 20

After we crossed the German border we traveled all the way on a road, that is next to the Mosella river. The country is all hills which look more like mountains and grapes grow on them. The people all make their living from these grapes which they make wine out of. A person wonders how they they ever pick these grapes as the hills are so steep. There are old historic castles on these hills and also ruins of convents and monasteries. At Bollstaden a quaint little town are the imperial castles of the Electors Trier and of the Princes of Metternich which was

STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS
SOURNESS, GASES, ACIDITY,
INDIGESTION.

Lumps of undigested food causing
pain. When your stomach is acid, gas-
sy, sour or you have heartburn, flatu-
lence, headache or dyspepsia, here is
instant relief—No waiting!



Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of
Pape's Diapepsin and instantly your
stomach feels fine. All the indigestion
pain, gases, acidity and misery in the
stomach ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost little
at any drug store but there is no surer
or quicker stomach relief known. Adv.

Ladybugs to Fight Aphides.

Ladybugs will be collected by forest
service men in Oregon before the
period of hibernation is ended and
freed in the wheat fields of the state
to fight the aphides, of which the lady-
bug is the natural enemy. The lady-
bugs hibernate on mountain tops and
in protected canyons.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scarp.

On retreating gently rub spots of dan-
druft and itching with Cuticura Oint-
ment. Next morning shampoo with
Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make
them your every-day toilet preparations
and have a clear skin and soft, white
hands.—Adv.

Out of the Question.

Mrs. Justwed—If your husband's
judgment should differ from yours
what would you do?

Mrs. Longwed—I never had a chance
to find out. He never dares to differ.
—Boston Globe.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air,
regular hours—is all the pre-
scription you need to avoid
Influenza—unless through
neglect or otherwise, a cold
gets you. Then take—at
once

CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet
form—safe, sure, no opiate—breaks up a cold
in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money
back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top
with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Calf
EnemiesWHITE SCOURS
BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp
them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf
Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ
Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressor,
or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he
hasn't our literature, write to us for
information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"



**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

Have, tired or dizzy?
If kidneys. Ask druggist
for, shown here—Dodd's
—relief or money back.

The Or House The Reliable House



Direct Fr. to People That Eat Them

Season open. Send for price list.

Consumfish Co. GREEN BAY, WIS.

New School A bill for new school system

Trustees, civil involving state Board of

schools, free military training, vocational

a copy. P. A. 1, etc. for sale, price 25 cents

Tobacco Co., Va. Address W. G. Adams

Reference, any Bank here.

Leaf Tobacco 3 years old, aged

gase, 10 lbs. 42 smoking, 8 lbs. 41, 5 lbs.

THURON Dealer, attractive proposition to

develop serious nations if neglected.

Use an old tried remedy that

has given satisfaction more than fifty years

PIG'S

GERMANY MUST PAY

Boche Entitled to No More Sym-
pathy Than Any Criminal.

WRECKED CITIES AND LIVES

Many Girls in Lille Are Mothers of
Babes Whose Fathers Are Ger-
mans—Punishment Cannot
Be Too Severe.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

When a robber breaks into your
house and steals that which he can
carry away and then destroys that
which he cannot steal, you expect that
when caught he will be punished both
for what he stole and for what he de-
stroyed.

So it is with Germany.

The German army, acting under the
orders of the German government,
stole everything it could carry away in
the invaded sections of Belgium and
France, and what it could not carry
away it destroyed.

I was in the city of Lille very short-
ly after the retreating Germans had
evacuated it. Before the war Lille
had been one of the busiest and most
prosperous manufacturing towns in all
of Europe. Its great factories, pro-
ducing linens, cottons, velvets, ribbons
and woolen goods, had patrons all over
the world, and its sugar and chemical
plants supplied much of France with
these products.

For four years, during the German
occupation, the factories of Lille had
been idle. They are idle today, and
they will be idle for many months to
come. The reason is that Germany
stole the machinery from all of these
factories, or in the very few cases
where actual theft was not possible or
profitable, they destroyed the machin-
ery. The people of Lille told me that
this theft of machinery had been car-
ried to such lengths that the Huns
even invaded the homes of the people
and took from them their sewing ma-
chines.

Germans Fathers of Their Babes.

The German army looted this beau-
tiful French city of more than 200,
000 population. It stole not alone the
machinery from its factories and its
homes, but even its people. French
mothers told me of how 8,000 young
girls of twenty-two years of age and
under had been carried away at one

girls with German babies. Money will
not pay for these things, but money
and work can in some small degree
pay for the wrecked factories and ru-
ined business of the city of Lille, and
through the payment of this money
and labor the people of Germany will
learn that might is not right, and that
war for the purpose of gratifying a
selfish ambition is not profitable.

Why Lille Was Not Destroyed.

The German retreat from Lille came
near the close of the war when the
Germans knew they were beaten and
they would have to pay, and for that
reason the city itself was not de-
stroyed. But the fact that it was not
destroyed is but another evidence of
German selfishness rather than of vir-
tue.

There are hundreds of cities and
towns that have been destroyed after
being looted as Lille was looted; hun-
dreds of towns where even the materi-
al of which they were built has been
carried away that it might be used in
the construction of fortifications be-
hind which the German army might
defend itself and its ill-gotten gains.
For all of these Germans should pay
now, and for generations to come.

No sympathetic pardon board should
sit on Germany's case. No sentiment-
alist should have a voice in decid-
ing her punishment. There is no more,
if as much, reason for leniency in fix-
ing the punishment of Germany than
there would be for leniency in fixing
the punishment of the ruthless slayer of
your son or your daughter. Germany
must pay all that the present and fu-
ture generations can pay, and she will
even then have expiated her crime only
in a small degree.

Any Demand Not Too Great.

I am sure I know the desire of the
American people for fair play in all
things, including the settlement with
Germany. They would not wish to do
the German people an injustice in the
demand for reparation. As I rode mile
after mile over the devastated fields
of Belgium and northern France, as I
passed through town after town that
had been destroyed because of a mad
crave for loot and world domination,
I felt that could the American people
but see the things I was seeing, they
would feel, as I felt, that any demand
that might be made could not be un-
fair. Could they have seen the ruins
of the beautiful cities of Ypres, Ar-
mentieres, La Bassée, Peronne, St.
Quentin, Novon, Lens and many hun-
dreds of others, they, too, would
say with one voice: "Germany must
pay."

The boche will appeal, and in fact
is appealing, for the sympathy of the



British Official Photograph of an Elaborate Mass of Machinery in a Lille
Linen Mill That Was Completely Wrecked by the Germans.

time. They told me of another time
when more than 10,000 boys of from
fourteen to twenty years of age had
been carried away to Germany. When
I was in Lille on October 22 it had
very few inhabitants except old peo-
ple or very young children. Among
the few exceptions were girls of from
seventeen to twenty years of age nurs-
ing babies, which they told me were
the offspring of German fathers, and
the paths of the situation of those
young girls is something I shall never
forget.

And this condition at Lille is the re-
sult of German ambition for world
domination, an ambition fostered
among the German people through
years of training, the ambition of a
people whose boast has been that
"might makes right."

I am sorry to say I have heard peo-
ple attempt to excuse this looting of
Lille on the ground that it could be
shown to be a war measure—the need
of Germany for this machinery and
for the labor of the people deported
to Germany. But these people cannot
find any reasonable excuse for the war
itself, a war that was started only for
the selfish purpose of a selfish peo-
ple.

Shall Germany not pay for this con-
dition at Lille? Shall she not pay for
the machinery that was carried away
or destroyed, for the people that were
deported? Shall she not pay for the
years of idleness of these factories,
for the years of idleness of the em-
ployees denied the opportunity of pro-
fitable employment? Shall she not pay
for the markets that have been de-
stroyed and which it will take years
to re-establish if it can ever be done?

No, Germany will never be able to
pay for all of it. She will never be
able to pay, and no sum of money
could pay for the anguish of those
mothers who were forced to stand
aside and watch their sons and daugh-
ters carried away into virtual slavery.
She will never be able to pay for the
anguish, the wrecked lives, of those

SEE CANADA LANDS

Inspection of Choice Farm Acres
Will Be Profitable.

Cost Only a Trifle Compared to Pos-
sible Benefit to Be Derived—"Ye
Happy Fields, Unknown to Noise and
Strife, The Kind Rewarders of In-
dustrial Life"—John Gay.

There are thousands today looking
for farms to buy, and with the hun-
dreds of thousands of acres offered for
sale, there is no lack of opportunities.
But there are all classes of lands, good,
bad, and indifferent, much of each.
The government of the Dominion of
Canada has no land for sale, but with-
in the boundaries of the Dominion
there are unlimited acres of choice
land owned by railway and land com-
panies and private individuals. It
holds no brief for any, nor are any
of them clients. But it is to the in-
terest of the Dominion to have the hun-
dreds of thousands of acres placed un-
der cultivation, for every acre thus cul-
tivated adds to the revenue which helps
pay the government of the country. It
is with the purpose of setting forth
the agricultural advantages that Cana-
da, especially Western Canada, pos-
sesses, that attention is drawn to the
fact. The purpose is to place before
the reader truthful statements, and
advise the prospective settler as to
the necessity to investigate and in-
spect, leaving to his own deduction the
matter of his selection. Once he de-
cides, the government will render him
any further information necessary as
to location, prices and value of land,
and assist him in every way possible to
become settled.

The cost of a trip to Western Cana-
da, to any portion of the three prov-
inces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
Alberta—specially indicated in this
work, is but a trifle compared with the
benefits that a personal inspection may
give. Therefore the advice is to do
so. Low rates on railways will be ar-
ranged and every opportunity afforded
for giving the country a thorough and
careful examination. It may be that
you wish an improved farm, all ready
for occupation and cultivation; you
may want raw prairie, which only re-
quires plowing and the other prepara-
tion necessary for a seed bed, leaving
it to yourself to erect your buildings,
sink your well, prepare your garden,
and ascertain how close you are to
school, church, town and market. You
may wish to go into mixed farming,
combining the raising of stock with the
growing of grain. In this case you
will look out for some shelter from
sun, wind and storm, and want a farm
a portion of which may be cultivated
for grain, and pasture fields connected
with it. You may make this out of
the open level prairie, but you will bet-
ter to secure a partially wooded lot,
where water and pasture are already
at hand. You may wish to go into the
raising of cattle, or sheep alone; then
you will care less for the open prairie,
but select something that may cost you
less in the more northerly districts.
No matter what you may want, unless
it be land upon which to grow cotton,
bananas or other tropical or semi-tropi-
cal products, your inspection trip will
reveal to you that Western Canada pos-
sesses possibilities beyond which any
literature you may read advises you.—
Advertisement.

PROPHETS WHO "MADE GOOD"

Not All Who Foretold Events of the
Great War Lost Their Reputa-
tion by the Act.

The late war and its end were sub-
jects of much prophecy, and incident-
ally wrecked the reputation of many
prophets. Glancing back over the last
troubled year, we find, however, some
forecasts that were too striking to be
appreciated by the world intent upon
the intense business of warfare.

In Detroit, Mich., March 13, eight
days before the big German drive be-
gan, Sir John Fraser of London, said
a drive on the western front would be
disastrous to the side that took the
offensive. It was. June 20 Julius B.
Wood, Detroit News correspondent
with the American forces, called that
German prisoners were being encour-
aged by the statement of officers that
the war would end July 18, and that
this date had made such an impres-
sion on many units that, in case the
war did not then end, they would re-
fuse to fight any longer. July 13 Gen-
eralissimo Foch launched his historical
counter-offensive that won the war for
the allies.

Sword Deedlier Than Gun.

In spite of the long casualty lists of
the present war, fought with all the
fendish contrivances of modern
science, the destruction of life is not
so great in proportion to earlier wars
when soldiers fought hand-to-hand.
The most deadly of all weapons was
the Roman short sword. Caesar re-
ported that, at the battle of Munda,
near Namur, his soldiers slew 60,000
of the Nervii. There were no wound-
ed when the weapon was the short
sword. As men began to fight at long-
er range, the death lists grew shorter.
It is an axiom of modern war that it
costs a marksman his own weight in
lead to kill one of the enemy.—Peo-
ple's Home Journal.

To save gas, never light it until the
dish to be cooked has been placed on
the burner.

In order to win success a man must
fall in love with his work.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN

A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to
creak a little at the hinges. Motion is
more slow and deliberate. "Not so young
as I used to be" is a frequent and un-
welcome thought. Certain bodily functions
upon which good health and good spirits
so much depend, are impaired. The weak
syndrome is generally the bladder. Unpleasant
symptoms show themselves. Painful and
annoying complications in other organs
arise. This is particularly true with el-
derly people. If you only know how, this
trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL
Hearlem Oil has been relieving the in-
convenience and pain due to advancing
years. It is a standard, old-time home
remedy, and needs no introduction. It is
now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules.
These are easier and more pleasant to take
than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of
five drops. Take them just like you would
any pill, with a small swallow of water.
They soak into the system and throw off
the poisons which are making you old be-
fore your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheu-
matism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones,
gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an
effective remedy for all diseases of the
bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied
organs.

GOLD MEDAL Hearlem Oil Capsules
cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood.
They frequently ward off attacks of the
dangerous and fatal diseases of the kid-
neys. They have a beneficial effect, and
often completely cure the diseases of the
bodily organs, allied with the bladder and
kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across
the loins or with "simple" aches and pains
in the back take warning, it may be the
preliminary indications of some dreadful
malady which can be warded off or cured
if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box
of GOLD MEDAL Hearlem Oil Capsules.
Money refunded if they do not help you.
Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure,
original imported Hearlem Oil Capsules.
Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

For Hygienic Reasons.

Teacher (reading)—Water, water ev-
erywhere and not a drop to drink.
Why was that so, Bobby?

Bobby—Because there were no Indi-
vidual drinking cups.—Boston Evening
Transcript.

For a disordered liver, take Gar-
field Tea, the Herb Laxative. All
druggists.—Adv.

Extravagant Tastes.

Would-be Contrib.—Can you use a
poem on "Our Daily Bread?"

Editor (without looking up)—No;
what we want on our daily bread is
butter.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Cure, pimples, headache, bad breath by taking
May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar
pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Had Reason.

"What made the witness so mad on
the stand?" "I guess it was the cross-
examination."

All doctors are glad to welcome
those who do not come well.

Large scandals often grow from
small talk.

It Wasn't Bridge.

"How does Mr. Wombat play
bridge?"

"I never saw him play bridge."

"Why, he was your partner only just
now."

"True, but he appeared to be playing
some game of his own invention. I
couldn't fathom what it was."—Louis-
ville Courier-Journal.

Cole's Carbolinal Quick Relieves
and heals burning, itching and torturing
skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain
of burns. Heals without scars. 25c and 50c.
Ask your druggist, or send 25c to The J.
W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a pkg. Adv.

His Facial Handicap.

Homeleigh—"I told my barber to order
a new mug for me." Smart—"I
don't blame you, with that one."

Pythagoras, when he was asked
what time was, answered that it was
the soul of this world.—Platonic Ques-
tions.

To polish eyeglasses: Rub with fin-
get tips moistened with soft soap,
then rub in usual way.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 4-1919.

Swift & Company's
1918 Earnings

How They Affected You

During the twelve months
ended Nov. 2, 1918 (its fiscal
year), Swift & Company trans-
acted the largest volume of busi-
ness on the smallest margin of
profit in its history.

Profits of the meat business—under
regulations of the United States Food
Administration—were limited to a
maximum of 9 per cent on capital
employed but not to exceed 2½ cents
per dollar of sales.

Swift & Company in the regulated
departments earned 7.57 per cent on
capital employed and 2.04 cents per
dollar of sales, out of which had to be
paid interest on borrowed money and
taxes. Here is how these earnings
affect you.

Live-Stock Raiser—

Swift & Company killed 14,948,000
head of livestock, which weighed
alive, 4,971,500,000 pounds.

Swift & Company made a profit of
only a fraction of a cent per pound
liveweight.

Consumer—

The sales of our meat departments
were 4,012,579,000 pounds on which
our earnings were less than ½ cent
per pound.

The per capita consumption of meat
in the United States is given as 170
pounds. If a consumer purchased only
Swift & Company's products he would
contribute only about 78 cents a year,
or 1½ cents a week as profit to the
company.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J

Two Years More to Spend It All

From every section of the country comes a demand for retrenchment in government expenditures, but the demand meets no sympathetic response in official circles in Washington. Bureaucracy at the National Capital will never be willing to go back to the former scale of public expenditures, extravagant though it was. During the war the various departments, bureaus and commissions have had immense appropriations which they could expend with a large degree of discretion, and they like the sensation of spending freely.

It will be remembered that the campaigns of 1911 and 1913 the Democrats made a strong issue of the charge of extravagance against the Republicans. It was partly on that issue that the Democrats carried the house and later carried the senate and the Presidency. But promised economy was never fulfilled. From the very start of Democratic administration there was an increase in expenditures and an extravagance that no Republican administration ever permitted to exist. To take care of "deserving Democrats" was the first care of the Wilson administration. Fitness for an appointment was one of the last considerations.

The reason for the orgy of extravagance is not far to seek. The Democratic party is dominated by the Southern representation, the South pays a small proportion of the Federal taxes, hence the dominant members felt under no danger of being called to account for waste of public funds. Northern Democrats, particularly Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who was chairman of the appropriation committee until he resigned in December, 1917, made some effort to check the expenditures, but without avail. Even a democrat who is inclined to treat public funds as a trust is powerless when the South is in control, as it always is when the Democrats have a majority.

But the extravagance of the Democrats up to the entrance of the United States into the war was niggardliness compared with the manner in which money was thrown away when the war furnished an excuse and a cloak for expenditures almost unrestricted in character and unlimited in amount. Whatever a bureau head wanted, he ordered. The usual formalities were abandoned and a phone order or a personal order was all that was required. Prices were of no importance whatever. Because criticism of expenditures could be denounced as an effort to "hamper the President in the prosecution of the war," there was almost utter disregard of cost or necessity. With billions being appropriated, everybody talked in terms of millions. Departments and bureaus that would have asked for thousands of dollars for a given purpose under ordinary conditions, wanted millions. Not to talk in terms of millions was to be a "piker."

The result is that officialdom at the national capital has become accustomed to extravagant ways and will never consent to go back to former restrictions. Getting appropriations in a "lump sum," which can be expended in the discretion of the department, has become so common that any effort on the part of Congress to place limitations upon expenditures will be resented as an intrusion upon the prerogatives of the bureaucrats. Men who have become accustomed to have government automobiles call at their residences in the morning and wait until they are ready to go to their offices, will never be willing to ride down town on a street car. Officials who have had a multitude of clerks at their beck and call will never again be willing to get along with the number really required to do the work.

There is only one way that even a measure of former economy will be established—and that is by the ousting of the men who have become intoxicated with the spirit of extravagance, and the substitution of men who have had the management of private business and have become accustomed to conducting their affairs on business principles.

Married Men Read This.

A translator of the Bible into the New Guinea tongue wanted a proper idiom for the phrase, "Far be it from me to do this thing." He consulted a learned native, who replied, "I understand. We have the precise idiom; we say: 'May I speak to my mother-in-law before I will do this thing.' That sounded rather like a joke to the translator, but it wasn't, for in that land of strange taboos, one of the unpardonable sins is for a man to open his lips to his wife's mother.—Boston Transcript.

Spectacles on Potato.

A spectacle potato has been lifted an allotment holder on the Tredegar estate at Newport, Monmouth, read. The bridge of the spectacles in the middle of the potato, are it is embedded. The glasses unbroken, but the steel frame, also as rusted.

Silvered Plate-Glass.

Silvered plate glass with beveled edges, sometimes with little figures cut on the surfaces in intaglio, were first made in Venice. For many years these mirrors were of small dimensions, five feet being the largest. Indeed, till late in the seventeenth century large looking glasses were made up of several separate pieces, the divisions between the plates being covered by subordinated lengths of gilt moldings within the general frame. Louis XV covered the walls of his great Salle at Versailles with looking-glass panels.

Baker's Dozen.

Years ago when a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, it was customary for bakers to give a surplus number of loaves, called "Inbrend," to avoid risk of fine. The "thirteenth" was known as the "vanage loaf," it is said.

ALLEGED DESERTER
HAD LED GAY LIFE

Arrested in Alabama While Wearing Uniform of First Lieutenant of Army.

Birmingham, Ala.—Private Guy O. Herron, an alleged deserter from Battery A, Ninth field artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been arrested by special agents of the department of justice on information given by Harry Goldstein, superintendent of a detective agency. Herron was wearing the uniform of a first lieutenant at the time of his arrest and is alleged to have a number of aliases and to have cashed bogus checks in the various cities he has visited amounting to approximately \$2,000.

When he was brought to the office of the department of justice he confessed and told of the wonderful way he had been entertained in cities he had visited among them being New



Is Alleged to Have a Number of Aliases.

York, Newark, Baltimore, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hammond, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Birmingham. In every city he is alleged to have cashed bogus checks and to have assumed the names of Capt. Henry M. Willis, Capt. George E. Williams, Lieut. Harry B. Richards, Harry H. Murray and Samuel M. Kinney.

He said he was glad he had been caught as he was tired of eluding the officers, and even if he did have to put up some time he had had his fling. He has been away from camp since August 20, and has spent every cent of the money secured, as he has been stopping at the best hotels in the cities he visited. He was placed in the county jail and officials at Fort Sill were notified.

HOLDUP VICTIM LEFT
UNDERWEAR AND SHOES

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Wleczynski is all out of luck. He was all dressed up in his regular "Sunday clothes" and was walking down a dark street when two men stepped out and took away his \$150. Not content with "breaking" him, they then ordered him to undress, and when they left Joe didn't have coat, pants, vest, hat or overcoat. It was a chilly walk home, down dark alleys and behind buildings, according to his complaint to the police.

PENCIL SAVES LIFE OF BOY

Bullet From .22-Caliber Rifle Is Stopped by Metal Case—Boys Were Playing War Game.

Des Moines, Ia.—A metal lead pencil in his pocket stopped a bullet and probably saved the life of Glen Catlin, twelve-year-old son of Reverend Catlin of Council Bluffs during a war game here. Several boys had built a cave in the outskirts of town and while young Catlin was advancing to the cave Eddie Emig, fourteen, who was standing guard, fired a .22-caliber rifle in the general direction from which the Catlin boy was advancing. The bullet tore a button off his coat and was stopped by the pencil.

MOUSE PLAYS PART IN SUIT

Second Cook Fell and Injured Himself While Being Chased by Chef With Rodent in Hand.

Kansas City, Mo.—A mouse plays an important part in a suit for damages filed by Pearl Smith, formerly employed as second cook of the Western Union Telegraph company, against the company. Miss Smith, employed in the company's kitchen, declares in her suit that the chef found a mouse in a garbage can. He proceeded to chase the second cook with the mouse in his hand. In trying to escape, she declares, she fell and injured herself. Three thousand dollars' damages is asked of the company.

Why Meat Prices Vary
in Different Stores

Prime steers.....	\$19.50@20.35
Good to choice steers.....	17.00@19.85
Common to medium steers.....	10.15@16.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	16.00@19.90
Fat cows and heifers.....	8.25@15.35
Canning cows and heifers.....	7.25@8.25
Bulls, plain to best.....	6.50@12.50
Heats to fancy calves.....	6.75@13.75
Western range steers.....	10.00@18.00

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

'Why this variation in price?

Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

These facts explain:

- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
- 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
- 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



THAT IS AMERICA!

Splendid Work in France Typical of Country.

Returned Soldier Tells Something of Wonderful Doings in Which Every Citizen of Our Great Republic May Have Pride.

A soldier of the expeditionary force conversed with us the other night. He had been shot half to pieces. Never again will he be the same lad of swinging gait and vibrant life who went out for us. Yet the spirit of him was untouched.

As he talked he suddenly lifted the veil between us and far-off coasts—we saw France.

From a port that had no docks of importance before the war we saw extend the new American-built wharves; mile on mile. Great ships were swinging in on hurrying tides. Thousands of men, many of them black giants from the South, the physical equals of any that ever bowed to labor, swarmed around them. Mountains of supplies towered on every side.

From those great docks ran a four-track railroad; heavy steel rails, heavy-timbered roadbed, rock ballast, steel clamped, graded perfectly, 400 miles across France to the roaring guns. Half way across that land the tracks were only two. No passenger station on that line—only the American highway for fighting millions, going up to battle, and their supply depots.

Every ounce of that metal, made in America, dug out of our hills by men like those of New Hampshire, was smelted and forged and rolled and beaten to our uses and set down by the million tons in far-off places.

On that road ran cars upon which could have been laid two or three of the lesser cars of the European lands. On it ran locomotives such as the world never saw, save in America. Their monstrous forms towered above the heads of the peoples of all the

earth, who stopped, half in terror, as the great machines rolled by, their ponderous drive wheels dwarfing the engineers that worked about them when they rested.

As he talked, this broken-bodied, whole-spirited soldier told of his return from the field. How he was rattled and bumped; and wrenched and jarred as he went over the lightly built railway in the hospital train! Then there was a change. He felt the hump and pull of an American locomotive, felt the solidity of rock under his tortured body, the smooth rolling of wheels not to be mistaken; the localized, incarnated soul of America in unbending rails beneath the mighty engine and the swiftly running cars. The landscape began to flash by as by magic. "Then," he said, "I knew I was all right. Something had got hold of me."

That is America. The soldier that no wounds could dismay; the solid rock, the wonderful creation that made not only the highway for our power but the foundation of our free republic.

As this shattered but strong-spirited lad told of the tranquillity that came with the hump and pull of an American locomotive, our hearts were stirred. Who of us has not waited with hat poised, the pitcher fumbling the ball meanwhile, to see one of our mighty locomotives go thundering past our improvised diamond? It was more than a locomotive—it was a symbol. Perhaps we did not fathom the symbolism of it, but we felt it. Here, at last, is the interpretation, brought home by a soldier of the Union that in no small part has been made great by the vision, the daring, and the downright work that conquered the wilderness, crossed the eastern mountains, swept over the prairies, mastered other and mightier mountains, linked the sunrise coast to that of the sunset of steel, and converted a continent into a neighborhood by the American locomotive, brother of the one that picked up our wounded soldier and made him feel that "something had got hold of him." That "something" had got hold of the world.—Manchester Union.

Daily Thought.
A little wind kindles, much puts out the fire.—Herbert.

MICKIE SAYS

NO, MUM! THE EDITOR AINT IN! NOPE, WE DIDN'T KNOW NUTHIN' ABOUT IT. IS IT A BOY OR A GURL? WELL, WHY DIDN'T YA PHONE US ABOUT IT? WE DO THE BEST WE KIN, BUT WE AINT NO MIND READERS NER NUTHIN' AN' SOMETIMES WE MISS AN ITEM. YES'M, WE'RE ALWAYS GLAD TO GIT KEMS OVER THE PHONE! THANK YOU—G'BY!

Federal
Electric
Washing
Machines

The time spent in doing the family washing—they cut it to a fraction. The labor—they get rid of that entirely.

Sold
on
Monthly
Payments

They use about five cents worth of electricity in handling the job for the average family. Figure that against the wages of a laundress—if you can get one.

Demonstration at our

Sales Rooms

Public Service Co.
OF NORTHERN ILL.



P. B. JOHNSON
General Auctioneer

Has the best judgment of values and gets the best prices. Farm sales specialty. For dates, this office, or Phone 111 Zion City, Ill.

T. N. DONNELL & CO.

Loan and Diamond

Diamonds, watches and jewelry at less than cost. Price you pay regulates.

24 North Dearborn Chicago

J. L. REDDIN, V.M.

Veterinary

Calls Answer promptly

Phones Antioch, Ill.

Local, Ill.

ELL, ILL

Local and Personal Happenings

Nels Spangard is quite seriously ill with pneumonia.

Miss Marie Johnson of Chicago spent Sunday at her home here.

Miss Viola Kuhaupt of Milwaukee spent over Sunday with her parents at this place.

Miss Lillian Baethke was the guest of Miss Viola Kuhaupt at her home here over Sunday.

Mrs. Ada Overton of Chicago spent over Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lux at this place.

Lee Strang was in attendance at the funeral of his uncle, Robert Hook, in Waukegan on Friday of last week.

Mrs. Lee Middendorff entertained her mother, Mrs. Richardson of Lake Forest, the latter part of the past week.

Mrs. Jos. Panowski will entertain the Thimble Club at her home, Friday afternoon, Jan. 24. Everybody invited.

Miss Mary Pollock and young lady friend of Chicago spent Sunday at the home of Rev. S. E. Pollock at this place.

Lloyd Billett has received an honorable discharge from the U. S. army and returned here the latter part of the past week.

The Girl Scouts will give a play at the high school on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, entitled "In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy."

Lotus Camp M. W. A., will initiate four candidates at a special meeting which will be held Saturday evening. They also have prospects for three more new members.

The Euchre party given at the home of Mrs. Eugene Sheehan, Saturday evening, Jan. 18, by the ladies of St. Peter's parish was well attended and a financial success.

There will be a dance in the Antioch opera house Saturday evening, Feb. 1. Music by Morrell's orchestra. Tickets \$1.00. Supper extra. Everyone come and have a good time.

The primary department of the M. E. Sunday School will give an entertainment in the M. E. church, Friday evening, Jan. 31, for the purpose of procuring equipment for this newly organized department. Tickets 15 cents.

The annual installation of the officers of Antioch Chapter O. E. S., is to take place this (Thursday) evening. Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Vivian Scott of Chicago, is expected to be present.

Automobile license fees for Lake County last year totalled \$30,645.99 according to a report just made public by Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state, showing the contribution made to the Good Roads fund by automobile owners during the year.

The basket ball game at the high school last Friday evening resulted in a complete victory for the home team. Antioch first defeated Wilmot first in a score of 26 to 7. The Antioch second defeated the Wilmot second by a score of 35 to 9.

One of the residents of our village, who has been having a flock of wild geese flying in a north easterly direction about five o'clock Monday afternoon. Will come weather prognosticator forward and tell us what the conditions are when geese are seen flying north on the twentieth of Jan.

At a regular meeting Tuesday evening the Court of Honor installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Chancellor, W. E. Drom; Vice Chancellor, Cora Burke; Chaplain, Maudie; Recorder, A. G. Watson; Conductor, Nellie Haynes; Guard, Mary; Sentinel, M. M. Burke; Director, M. Haynes.

How a crook unknowingly saved a young girl from becoming the wife of an old man she hates is shown in the detail at the Majestic theatre (Friday) where petite Ella Hall and Priscilla Dean will appear in "The Two Orphans." A Bluebird Photo dreaming with love and intrigue blends with human interest. Don't miss it.

PIA TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about on month. If you want me for phone.

E. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Waukegan, Ill. Phone 1154.ular Tuning \$3.00

FARM LA FOR SALE

Missouri Iowa land for sale. particulars address.

C. LIGER, Cllo, Iowa.

See Ella Hall at the Majestic Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hills on Monday a boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hawkins on Wednesday a son.

The Antioch Basket Ball team will play at Libertyville Friday evening.

C. F. Richards was in attendance at the grain show at Libertyville Wednesday.

Mrs. S. E. Pollock was called to Beloit Sunday evening by the serious illness of her sister-in-law.

Mrs. A. Hoyer attended the funeral of her nephew Frank Crutcher at New Munster, Wednesday.

Mrs. John Johnson of Kenosha is spending the latter part of the week with her parents here.

Mrs. Harry Beebe visited Tuesday and Wednesday at Libertyville with Mrs. Joseph Kohout.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harrison and daughter and Gordon Smoak were Burlington callers Saturday evening.

Twenty miners fail to test Wm. Farnum in the 1918 Version of "The Plunderer" at the Majestic next Wednesday.

Mrs. Lee Strang entertained her nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Barnett of Brookings, S. D. the latter part of the week.

Mable Stickles returned home from the Wesley hospital Sunday. She is recovering quite nicely from the effects of her recent operation.

William Farnum will be seen at the Majestic theatre next Wednesday in "The Plunderer." This play deals with the gold fields and is one of Mr. Farnum's biggest successes. Admission 11 and 17 cents.

Wm. Farnum in "The Plunderer" at the Majestic next Wednesday. See the bitter battle for gold and the love of a clever girl. Those who love to see fine, clean pictures should not fail to see this one. It is one of the reasons why Farnum has so many followers. Be there.

Holly Used as Symbol.

It was usual at Roman weddings to present the bride with a wreath of holly, significant of the warmest congratulations. In India and Persia the followers of Zoroaster, the founder of fire worship, soaked pieces of holly bark in water and threw the infusion in the faces of newly born babies, believing this will insure them prosperity and safety in this world.

Another One Settled.

Yes, little, it is perfectly proper for a gentleman to remove his hat on entering a house. A great many husbands have become confused on this point. It appears, as they will often-times remove their shoes on entering their homes, especially if the hour be rather late. This, of course, is a conservation measure of questionable value.—Indianapolis Star.

Cleaning Aluminum.

Aluminum articles are very difficult to clean so that they will have a bright appearance. This is particularly the case with matted or frosted ware. To restore the pieces to brilliancy, you should place them for some time in water that has been slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.

Indirect Action.

Said the almost philosopher, "It may sound like a paradox, but when a fellow has a weight lifted off his mind it makes his heart light."

Coming to the Majestic Theda Bara in "The Two Orphans."

A. Harrison and family motored to Waukegan Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fowles on Tuesday of this week a girl.

Saturday at the Majestic Ella Hall and Priscilla Dean in "Which Woman?"

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Grice will attend the funeral of George Grice at Aurora tomorrow (Friday).

"Wolves of the Border" at the Majestic Sunday. A great Western play with a thrill a minute. Lets go.

Miss Addie Schaffer will close her millinery parlor this week, until the arrival of her new spring stock.

I have applications for auto, chauffeur and dealers license. Get in early and get a low number. J. C. James.

Good in Strawberry Wine.

Regarded medicinally, strawberry wine is held to be superior to grape wine. Spanish doctors who have investigated the matter report that strawberry wine gives the greater strength to a weakened constitution. The strawberry wine industry is said to be assuming some importance in Spain.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Home made sgrum, at \$1.40 a gallon. Wm. Hillebrand.

FOR SALE—A farm of 60 acres in Village of Antioch. Inquire of C. S. Richards. 6w15.

FOR SALE—Two Poland China boars. Weight about 180 pounds. W. E. Drom, Antioch.

FOR SALE—Cord wool or wood in blocks, also oak posts, reasonable price. H. H. Tower, Lake Villa, Ill. 4w16

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Weber, Lake Villa, Ill. Phone No. 133J2.

FOR Rent—House with city water, good kitchen, cellar and large garden on 1st Main street. Inquire of Mrs. E. Cubbison.

FOR SALE—About 35 grade Shropshire ewes. Bred to full blood Shropshire ram. F. W. Hatch. Phone 164R2. 3w18

FOR SALE—1 two year old Graton colt, 1 light milk wagon, 1 single harness. Inquire of Joe Pester, Lake Villa, Ill. 18w2

FOR SALE—Clean, bright barley of high yielding variety, good for seed. \$1.00 per bushel. Albert E. Jack, phone Millburn Farmers line.

FOR SALE—Two Gurnsey cows, one soon fresh, and one Holstine and Gurnsey yearling heifer. Inquire of J. Phelps, Antioch, R. D. 2.

FOR SALE—3 work horses, 1 imported Belgium stud, 3 driving horses, Gurnsey bull calves. Apply to J. Grimshaw, O. W. Lehman farm, Lake Villa, Ill. 16w2

FOR RENT—A farm of 141½ acres, 2½ miles west of Lake Villa, Ill., known as the Edwin Wilton farm. Inquire or address Chas. C. Wilton, Salem, Wis., Route No. 29, box 18. 2w20

FOR RENT—Seven room house on Johnson street, city water, electric lights, good drainage, good large barn, large lot with good garden room. House cleaned and ready for occupancy. Rent reasonable. Inquire of W. R. Williams.

Automobile Painting

Now is the time to have your auto painted. First class work. Prices right.

JOHN TRAYNOR,

Phone 144 w At Edgar's Garage

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR" CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker Phone Canal 4478 OFFICE 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

The London Times.

The London Times was founded on January 1, 1788, by John Walter, who started a small newspaper, originally called The Daily Universal Register, the first number of which was issued on January 1, 1788. This was really, though not in name, the first number of The Times. The 940th number, which appeared on January 1, 1788, was for the first time entitled The Times, or Daily Universal Register, but the second title was dropped on March 15 of that year, since which the paper has been known as The Times.

To Keep Pens From Corroding.

Steel pens are destroyed by corrosion from acid in the ink. Put in the ink some nalls or old steel pens, and the acid will exhaust itself on them, and the pen in use will not corrode.

Paraffin Replaces Oil.

Paraffin for oiling wood-working tools is preferable to oil or grease. It costs little, is easily applied, and may be carried in one's pocket unprotected.

Master's Sale

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

In the Circuit Court of Lake County in Chancery.

William Wienke, Complainant, vs. Jay R. Cribb, Defendant.

General No. 9255.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered by said court in the above entitled cause on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1918, I, Alexander F. Beaubien, Master in Chancery, of the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, will on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1919, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County and State aforesaid, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, all and singular the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy said decree, to wit:

Lot number two (2) in block number two (2) in Chinn and Burke's Addition to the Village of Antioch, being a subdivision of a part of the southwest quarter of Section eight (8), Township forty-six (46) North, Range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian as recorded in the recorder's office of Lake County, Illinois, on Plat Book B, on page 44, situated in the County of Lake, State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois, January 9th, A. D. 1919.
Alexander F. Beaubien,
Master in Chancery, Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois.
E. E. Runyard, Complainant's Solicitor

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Mary Skirmont, vs. Peter Skirmont.

In Chancery No. 9567.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Peter Skirmont, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed his Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway,
Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,
Complainant's Solicitor.

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County, March term A. D. 1919.

Louis E. Christiansen vs. Sarah Christiansen.

In Chancery No. 9566.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Sarah Christiansen, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed his Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of March A. D. 1919, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway,
Clerk.

Waukegan, Illinois, January 8th, A. D. 1919.

William A. Deane,
Complainant's Solicitor.

Makes Your Breakfast Taste Better

YOUR breakfast tastes better after you use Kleenzo. Get a tube to try today.

There is a new sensation awaiting you—the Cool, Clean Kleenzo Feeling on your teeth and tongue. It isn't merely a taste. It's a sensation of cleanliness—cleanness that is imparted to the tiny, little taste nerves, freeing them of stale secretions that make your mouth feel hot and sticky.



KLEENZO DENTAL CREME

King's Drug Store, Exclusive Agents

ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

J. C. JAMES

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker

Calls Answered Day or Night

Phone 149 M.

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.

Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store Antioch, Ill.

Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F. & A. M.

Holds regular communication the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

F. B. HUBER, Sec'y. FRANK KANDLIK, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFIELD, W. M. IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R

ALSO FARMER'S LINE

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business
J. E. BROOK, Banker

Cement Silo Staves

We have the Cheapest and Best Silo on the market

House Moving
House Raising

ZION INSTITUTIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Zion City, - Illinois

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

J. G. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. O.

INGALLS BROS.
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick OPTICAL COLLEGE

EYES TESTED GLASS FITTED ARTIFICIAL EYES

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If red, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels are in a state of disquietude. A gentle, thorough cleansing at once will bring the child back to its normal, healthy condition.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, can't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, with bad, has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a spoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, distended waste, undigested food, a sour bile gently moves out of the bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Poor Grandmother.

Marion John is an Irvington boy, two years old, and he recently had a cold, in the course of which he made the acquaintance of colic.

Two or three days later, his mother told him the story of Red Riding Hood. She came to the point where she had to impress him with the fact that Red Riding Hood's grandmother was ill, and she laid that on rather thick.

"Give grandmother (atone!)—give her (atone!)!" he shouted.—Indianapolis News.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

The Inferior Male.

"Hello, Dubwaite. What are you doing slipping out your back gate?" "Just beating a strategic retreat. I gave a friendly huckster at the front door the high sign to keep Mrs. Dubwaite engaged until I put a few blocks between myself and home."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken, crackle, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Breathing Cold Air.

A person breathing cold air obtains as much oxygen in six inhalations as he would in seven taken in hot weather. This increase of oxygen is a matter of great consequence to sufferers from lung trouble and also to the person enjoying good health.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Cataract is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Cataract that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A Mean Hint.

"Miss Maude's complexion is so smooth." "Why shouldn't it be when she uses the best grease paint?"

Take care of your health and wealth. Take care of you. Gardell Tea promotes health.—Adv.

Gentle.

It is a pleasure to see a driver so gentle with a horse.

What Happened.

Out west a would-be highwayman "held up" a prospector. The highwayman lost his overcoat, boots and \$0.

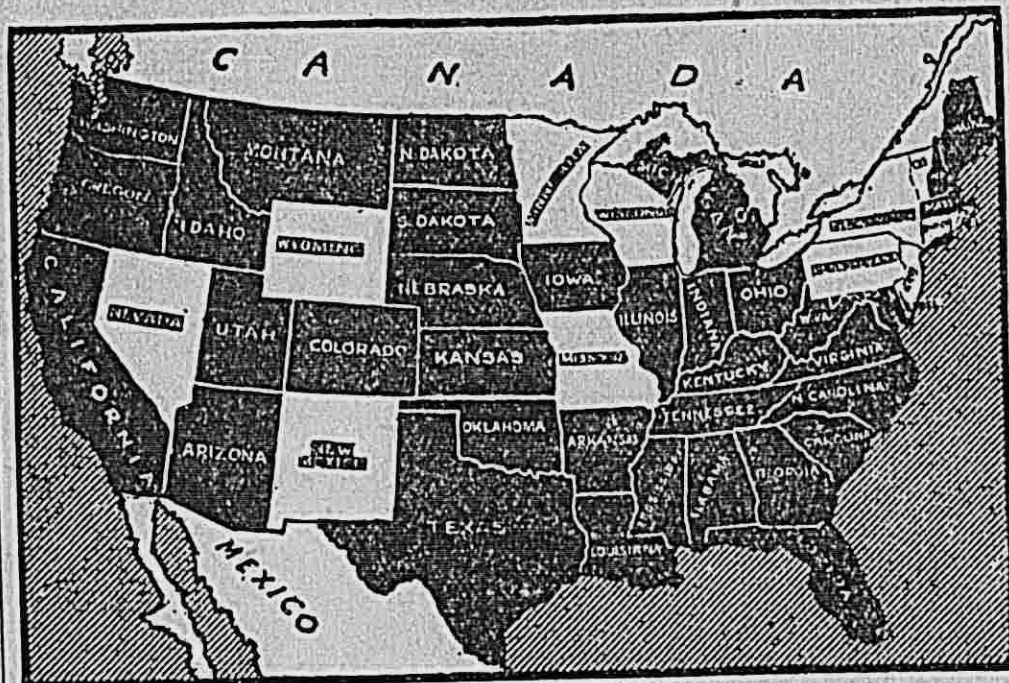
NATION SURPRISED BY SUDDEN END OF FIGHT ON SALOON

Sheppard Amendment Ratified Little More Than Year After Submission.

War is Given Credit for Hastening Adoption of Prohibition—Campaign Carried on for Years.

The country has hardly awakened yet to the realization of the fact that it has voted itself dry. The ratification of the Sheppard amendment to the federal Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, came so suddenly, after more than half a century of battle, when the cause of the prohibitionists many times seemed almost hopeless, that even the leaders of the dry movement have difficulty in realizing that, so far as can be foreseen now, their fight has been won.

There has been nothing in the history of the prohibition movement to indicate that victory for the cause would come with such swiftness, once congress had been induced to submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the states. Because of the difficulty with which changes in the federal Constitution are secured it was not anticipated that ratification could be secured by the necessary thirty-six states within less than two or three



The states shown in black on this map are the thirty-six that made the nation dry. Other states have since ratified the prohibition amendment, but they were not needed after ratification was voted by Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state to act.

years at the least. Anti-prohibition leaders felt that they had won a victory when they placed a provision in the Sheppard resolution providing that it would be inoperative if not ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states within seven years.

The Sheppard prohibition amendment, which has just been ratified by more than three-fourths of the states of the Union, the number required to make it effective, becomes the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. The resolution providing for its submission to the state legislatures, introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, was finally adopted by congress December 18, 1917. On January 10, 1919, less than thirteen months after the adoption of the resolution by congress, ratification of the amendment by the states was accomplished. No other proposed amendment to the Constitution has been adopted with such speed, with the exception of that which provided for the abolition of slavery. Action on the seventeen other amendments that have been adopted has required from nine to forty-three months.

The war is given the credit for hastening the adoption of prohibition in this country. The economic aspect of the question was emphasized by the war emergency, and the handwriting on the wall was seen when congress passed a law providing for nationwide prohibition as a war measure, to become effective July 1, 1919, and to continue until the armies of the United States have been demobilized. If this law goes into effect, as contemplated, the country will go dry July 1, although the constitutional amendment will not become effective until one year after its ratification by the required number of state legislatures.

Text of Amendment.

The text of the resolution embodying the amendment which has now been adopted is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—After one year from the

ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—The congress and the several states have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

CHAMP CLARK.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the senate.

JAMES M. BAKER, Secretary.

This resolution was adopted by the senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and by the house of representatives on December 17 by a vote of 282 to 128. House amendments were adopted by the senate December 13.

Mississippi First to Ratify.

Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, both senate and house acting on January 8, 1918. Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina took similar action during the same month and North Dakota soon followed, but in most states action was delayed until this year, when the vari-

ous state legislatures convened. Then the states took action on the amendment in rapid succession. Following North Dakota the states acted in the following order until Nebraska, the thirty-sixth to act, completed the ratification:

Maryland	West Virginia
Montana	California
Texas	Washington
Delaware	Indiana
South Dakota	Arkansas
Massachusetts	Illinois
Arizona	North Carolina
Georgia	Kansas
Louisiana	Alabama
Florida	Iowa
Michigan	Colorado
Ohio	Oregon
Oklahoma	New Hampshire
Idaho	Utah
Tennessee	Nebraska
Maine	

Before Congress 40 Years.

Bills providing for nationwide prohibition by legislation and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for the same purpose have been before congress almost continually for more than 40 years. Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire proposed the first amendment in 1876. This provided only for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous distilled liquors for beverage purposes. He introduced a similar measure nine times, changing it in 1880 to include all alcoholic liquors.

Congressman Hobson of Alabama introduced the famous "Hobson resolution" in the house December 19, 1913. The resolution came to a vote December 22, 1914, but received only 197 votes, while 258 were necessary for its adoption.

There is a probability that anti-prohibition forces will attempt to secure an annulment of the ratification vote in several states and will attack the legality of the action of congress. In San Francisco a court order has been secured restraining Governor Stephens temporarily from signing the ratification of the amendment. It has been stated that similar action may be taken in other states, including Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Missouri and Nebraska. In these states, it is declared, all action taken by the state legislatures may be submitted to the people under a referendum.

Attorneys for the liquor interests claim that there are many points on which the amendment may be attacked in the courts and plans have been made, it is declared, for action along these lines.

MUST PROVIDE NEW REVENUE

Taxes Hitherto Derived From Traffic in Liquor Will Have to Be Obtained Elsewhere.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the traffic in liquor. The hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by congress.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected, as the cumulative severity of restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants.

Meanwhile a distillers' committee announced that in 22 states the constitutions require referendum vote to ratify a constitutional amendment. They named these states as follows: South Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona,

POLITICAL ISSUE FOR FIFTY YEARS

PROHIBITION PARTY PERSISTED IN WHAT SEEMED LIKE HOPELESS BATTLE.

Women Have Been Prominent in Movement Through W. C. T. U.—Frances Willard Won World-Wide Fame.

Nation-wide prohibition has been a political issue in the United States for the last fifty years because of the activities of the prohibition party. Other organizations, including the Anti-Saloon league, the Women's Christian Temperance union and others, which passed out of existence after careers extending over various periods of time, have fought for state and national prohibition, but the prohibition party has continued in existence for a longer period of time than any other anti-liquor organization, and it has continued in the face of discouraging defeats.

The prohibition party will celebrate its fiftieth birthday next September. It was formally organized at a convention held in Farwell hall, Chicago, in September, 1869, when 19 states were represented by 500 delegates.

For several years the formation of such a party had been discussed because the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties had virtually ignored the advocates of prohibition. The Good Templars, organized in 1851 as a society of total abstainers, urged such action, and other leaders believed it necessary. At a state temperance convention held in Pennsylvania in 1867 the plan was first publicly broached, and two years later on May 29, 1869, the call for the Chicago convention was put out by the grand lodge of the Good Templars in session at Oswego, N. Y. A committee to formulate the plans was named, comprising John Russell, Detroit; J. A. Spencer, Cleveland, O.; James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; John N. Stearns, New York; and Daniel Wilkins, Bloomington, Ill. The convention called by this committee organized the party on September 1, adopted a platform and appointed a national committee of which John Russell was chairman.

First National Ticket.

Nearly three years later, on Washington's birthday, 1872, the new party met in convention in Columbus, O., to place a national ticket in the field. James Black was nominated for president and John Russell for vice president. Mr. Black was a prominent Good Templar and also was one of the founders of the National Temperance Society and Publication house and of the Camp Meeting association at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mr. Russell, also a leader of the Good Templars and a Methodist minister, was known as the father of the prohibition party, for he published a newspaper, the Peninsular Herald, which led the way in advocating the organization of the party for political action.

With all their devotion to the cause, the prohibition leaders had no hope of success, in the election of 1872, and they were not disappointed. Their ticket received only 5,007 votes. This did not discourage them, and four years later they put Green Clay Smith of Kentucky and Gideon T. Stewart on the ticket. These gentlemen received 9,737 votes. General Neal Dow of Maine, who had gained fame as the author of the Maine Prohibition law, was the next presidential candidate, in 1880, with H. A. Thompson in second place on the ticket. They polled only 10,906 votes.

St. John's Hot Campaign. When the plans were being laid for the campaign of 1884, Frances E. Willard and her fellow workers of the W. C. T. U. entered the field. They sent to the Republican convention a great petition asking that consideration be given the plans of the temperance advocates, but it was ignored and even thrown into the dirt on the floor, and Miss Willard promptly turned to the prohibition party. Her help was welcomed and John P. St. John of Kansas was put at the head of the cold water ticket. Already he was a notable figure, for he had fought in the Civil war as lieutenant colonel of the 143d regiment of Illinois volunteers and later served two terms as governor of Kansas. He was a Republican, but his party thought him too warm a friend of the prohibitionists and he was defeated for re-election in 1882. Accepting the prohibition nomination, he went into the campaign with all his vigor and delivered stirring speeches all over the country, especially paying attention to New York state, where the fight between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland had made things very warm. St. John was out to beat the Republicans, and he succeeded, for the prohibition vote was large enough to let Cleveland win New York state and, in consequence, the nation. The prohibitionists polled the surprisingly large vote of 150,026.

The prohibition convention of 1896 split the party over woman suffrage and money. The "free silver" minority formed a Liberal party, with Benton

ley of Nebraska and Southgate of Illinois as its standard-bearers. They polled about 18,000 votes.

The feature of the prohibition campaign of 1900 was a tour of the country by the candidates and a corps of speakers by special train. In 1912 the prohibition convention renominated the candidates of 1908.

Results in Later Years.

The candidates since 1884 and their vote are as follows:

1888, Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, and J. A. Brooks, Missouri, 249,345 votes.

1892, John Bidwell, California, and J. B. Cranfill, Texas, 270,710 votes.

1896, Joshua Levering, Maryland, and Hale Johnson, Illinois, 130,753 votes.

1900, John G. Woolley, Illinois, and H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, 209,400 votes.

1904, S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, and George B. Carroll, Texas, 258,205 votes.

1908, Eugene W. Chafin, Illinois, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 253,231 votes.

1912, Eugene W. Chafin, Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 208,923 votes.

1916, J. Frank Hanley, Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith, Tennessee, 214,340 votes.

Women Prominent in the Fight.

For many years the women have been prominent in the prohibition movement, for the evils of intemperance bore heavily on their sex. To them must be given a very large share in the credit for the success of the fight. They started it publicly on a large scale in 1878 in Ohio with a crusade to pray the saloons out of existence.

This movement, inaugurated by a little band of women who held prayer meetings in saloons when permitted and on the pavements outside when not allowed to enter, spread like wildfire throughout the nation and was denominated by the press a "whirlwind from the Lord." Many saloons were swept out of existence, but it soon became evident that prayer must be accompanied by action if they would prevent the return or the re-opening of the saloons once closed.

The call for organization was issued from Chattanooga, N. Y., in August, 1874. The convention was held in Cleveland, O., November 18-20, 1874, and at that meeting there was organized the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Delegates were present from 17 states.

The plan of work was presented by Frances E. Willard and most of the thoughts embodied in the plan were later worked out in the W. C. T. U. At this convention Miss Willard offered also the famous resolution: "Resolved, That recognizing the fact that our cause is, and will be, combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, trusting in him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Pursued Many Roads to Its Goal.

From its very earliest years the W. C. T. U. sought out a variety of avenues through which the children of the nation might be educated in the principles of total abstinence and the adult won for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. Out of the juvenile work grew the Loyal Temperance Legion for the children, and the Young Peoples' branch for the young men and women. Later the children were enrolled as "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

Over forty departments were organized, and carried on to some degree in every state and territory, and in from ten to twenty thousand local unions. Among these were: Temperance work in Sunday schools, which, with scientific temperance instruction in public schools, brought practically all the children in the nation in touch with temperance truth; medical temperance; mothers' meetings; flower mission and relief; equal suffrage; moral education and race betterment; oratorical and declamatory medal contests; Christian citizenship, and child welfare.

For World Prohibition.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance union was founded in 1883 by Miss Willard. It is organized in 40 nations, with a total membership of over half a million.

In 1894 Miss Willard sent out from her home office in Evanston, Ill., addressed to each government of the world, an appeal for total abstinence, purity of life, and against the manufacture and sale of opium, with this call for world prohibition: "We come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of this curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends."

This "polyglot" petition, as it has been termed, is historically significant, for it was the first world-wide proclamation against the legalized liquor traffic.

York on January 28 to adopt a definite program.

It is pointed out, however, that the federal constitution itself does not contemplate any state action on amendments except by the legislature, and action by the legislature, even in states with referendum laws, has heretofore been deemed final.

Senator Sheppard said he was not disturbed over the projected fight of the liquor interests and declared no loopholes to invalidate the law would be found.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headache. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



Mrs. J. S. ROHRBACH, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headache, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrbach's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Stop Losing Calves

You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of

DR. ANTI-ROBERTS' "ANTI-ABORTION"

Small Expense Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" and full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

NOT THE EXPECTED CAROLERS

Youngster Merely Mistook Dulcet Voice of Domestic Animal for the Music Looked For.

She had placed a lighted candle in the window because the instructions said to do just that thing. A lighted candle on Christmas eve would notify the carolers that music was desired and they would stop to sing. It was all quite simple. So the candle burned ever so brightly while the members of the family were busily engaged in inspecting Christmas presents and waiting for the community singers.

Finally the little boy began to play on his toy piano and there was considerable noise in the house. Above the din, however, there came a sound from out of doors.

"Listen, mother," one of the children insisted, "make baby be quiet. Don't you hear the Christmas carols?" Suddenly all was silent—that is, all was silent with the exception of the neighbor's cat. Apparently it was singing something in German. At any rate the little boy went on playing his piano and the carolers never did appear.

Ungrateful Client.

Very unsatisfactory was the product of a young lawyer's first brief. When the verdict had been given in his favor his client asked his eloquent advocate how much he owed him.

"Oh, say \$25," was the answer. "Twenty-five dollars," exclaimed the ingrate, "that's very high. Won't you let me off with five?"

"No; \$25 or nothing," was the counsel's ultimatum.

"Well, then," said his client, "I would rather pay nothing," and, with a bow he left the lawyer to his reflections.

Oh, H-m-m.

Nibbs—How didja come out your Christmas presents, old Broke even, I suppose.

Nobbs—No! even—Just broke

Save Sugar by eating Grape-Nut

as your cereal dish

This stand food needs added sweetness for is rich in own sugar developed from wheat and barley by the special process of cooking.

"There's a lot in it."

PEACE CONGRESS IS OPENED FORMALLY BY M. POINCARE

Most Notable Gathering the World
Has Ever Known Begins
With Ceremony.

LEMENCEAU CHAIRMAN ON WILSON'S NOMINATION

Smoking of the World is the Business of the Great Conference of Statesmen Ever Assembled—Expressions of Lasting Friendship Mark the Addresses of the Leaders.

Jan. 18.—President Poincaré opened the peace conference at three o'clock in the Hall of the Clock at the Hotel d'Orsay with an address, saying that the plenipotentiaries to the full fruits of victory and seek not but justice—territorial, financial and economic—in settling the peace at the peace table. He dwelt on the League of Nations and the hope of a permanent guarantee against the future wars.

The address, which were confined to the section of Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, as permanent chairman of the conference; an address of welcome by the president of the French republic, Raymond Poincaré; and speeches by President Wilson, Lloyd George, and Baron Sonnino, were characterized by expressions of lasting friendship and the determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with respect to the problems to be decided at the conference.

It was exactly 3:03 o'clock when M. Poincaré began his address and the peace congress came into being. President Wilson stood immediately at his right and attended attentively. M. Poincaré spoke in an earnest, easy manner, without dramatic effect. He said, in part:

President Poincaré's Address.
"Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives."

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which, more than any other, has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute to death."

Guilt of Enemy Proved.
"France has borne these enormous sacrifices although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster, that gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that one of the peoples of whom you are delegates has had any part in the crime. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not those who have outraged the law of humanity."

"There is no need of further information of special inquiries into the crime of the drama which has just been played. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the archives. The premeditated crime of the trap is today clearly proven."

"Nations entered the war successively but came one and all to the help of the right. And what shall be the solemn resolutions taken by the United States in the spring of 1917, under the auspices of its president, Mr. Wilson, who is happy to greet here in the name of the French nation, and if you will let me say so, gentlemen, in the name of all the nations represented in this room?"

"It is not only to protect itself from the atrocious aims of German militarism that the United States equipped and created immense armies, sea and above all, to defend an order of liberty over which it saw the shadow of the imperial eagle casting further every day. America, daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the nation of thralldom and to save civilization."

Miscellaneous Full Fruits.
"In the list of justice and peace it now rests with you to reap from this victory full fruits."

"The policy which has united us during the war has enabled us to

win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty."

"You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems. But justice is not injury. It does not submit to injustice. What it demands first, when it has been violated, is restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprisals. It pursues a twofold object—to give to each his due and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished."

"What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they are prompted."

Justice Demands Reparation.
"What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between states as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomats could meet to redraw with authority the map of the empires on the corner of a table."

"If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate."

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great allied powers, establish a general league of nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples."

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you gentlemen to your grave deliberations and declare the conference of Paris open."

As M. Poincaré closed he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and then withdrew, greeting each delegation as he retired.

Nominations Are Made.
President Wilson rose as M. Poincaré made his exit. "It gives me great pleasure," he said, "to propose as permanent chairman of the conference M. Clemenceau."

President Wilson spoke in conversational voice, which, however, carried throughout the chamber as he paid eloquent tribute to the French premier.

Premier Lloyd George seconded the nomination, and Baron Sonnino added Italy's tribute, whereupon the election of M. Clemenceau as presiding officer was made unanimous.

"Will Part as Friends."
As M. Clemenceau ended his address of acceptance he turned first to President Wilson and bowed his thanks, then to Mr. Lloyd George for the tribute he had paid him. It was not alone a tribute to him, he said, but to France.

"We have come together as friends," he exclaimed, "we must leave this hall as friends!"

"The league of nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full session," M. Clemenceau announced. He paused for further suggestions of business and, as none was made, he declared the session adjourned.

It was 4:30 o'clock, and the opening session had lasted one hour and a half. No exact time was fixed for the re-assembling of the full session of the conference, as that awaits the call of the supreme council of the five great powers, which probably will meet Monday morning.

President Wilson's Address.
President Wilson, nominating Premier Clemenceau for permanent chairman of the allied peace conference, said:

"Mr. Chairman—It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference, Mr. Clemenceau, the president of the council."

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man. France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital and because she has undergone some of the most tragical suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the center of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned."

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has

so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind."

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place."

"But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him."

The Goal of Achievement.
"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set towards the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt every body in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity."

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that Mr. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

Address of Lloyd George.
Seconding the nomination, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, said in part:

"I count it not merely a pleasure but a great privilege that I should be expected, on behalf of the British empire delegates, to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for this reason which he has so eloquently given expression to: as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy Mr. Clemenceau was a compelling and conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France."

"Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring, and the most youthful figure there has been that of Mr. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness; he has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the 'grand young man' of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world."

Reply by Clemenceau.
Premier Clemenceau in reply to the honor conferred on him said, in part:

"You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen, who have just spoken, have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious president of the United States, and to the prime minister of Great Britain, for the words I have just heard from their lips."

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts."

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time, in fact, that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth."

Must Insure World Safety.
"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace, and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next."

"The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well."

country will conform with those of the others—in other words, that there should be a compact of give and take. As to indemnities, Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations. In addition to the league of nations, one of the great things which Great Britain hopes will grow out of the peace conference is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this."

UNITED STATES GOES BONE-DRY AS OLD NEBRASKA GETS ON

Thirty-Sixth State to Ratify the
Anti-Liquor Constitutional
Amendment.

CHANCE TRAFFIC WILL MEET DEATH ON JULY 1

Fate Depends on Signing of Peace
Pact—Text of Amendment Forbids
Manufacture, Sale or Transportation
of Intoxicants in the U. S. or Ter-
ritories.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Ratification of the federal Constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action permanently to stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Minnesota, making 40 states in all which have approved a dry America.

These States Voted Dry.
Mississippi, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Washington, Arkansas, North Carolina, Iowa, New Hampshire, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, Utah, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Arizona, Florida, Oklahoma, West Virginia, California, Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

Dry Nation on July 1.

Under the terms of the amendment, the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed.

Under the war-time measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

No Formal Notice Needed.
Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the Constitution now that 36 states have ratified it or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each state has certified its action to the secretary of state led to a search for precedent, which showed that the last two amendments ratified in the last half century providing for income taxes and direct election of senators were considered effective immediately.

The thirty-sixth state had taken affirmative action. Senator Sheppard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 1, 1920.

Only Fourteen States Certify.
Only 14 of the states have certified their action to the state department. The vote of the Mississippi legislature, the first to act, has not been received at the state department.

Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment is made, but this was said to be a formality and not a requisite part of changing the Constitution. New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment will also have to be passed by congress.

Expect Little Idleness.
Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Until recently the liquor for personal use was permitted in dry territory, but the Supreme court ruled several days ago that the Reed "bone dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

Mississippi Was First.
The resolution providing for the federal amendment was passed by the

United States senate, 65 to 20, on August 1, 1917, and by the house, 282 to 128, on December 17, 1917. Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, its legislature acting on January 8, 1918. The text of the amendment follows:

"Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

"Section 2—The congress and the several states shall have a concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

"Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress."

Question as to Effective Date.

Washington, Jan. 17.—A question as to the effective date of the prohibition amendment was raised when news came that the thirty-sixth state had voted ratification, by a statement of Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the resolution, that the country would go dry one year from January 16. Other students of the question held that ratification would not be completed until one year from formal certification by the thirty-sixth state.

Prohibition leaders regard the effective date as a matter of small moment, however, inasmuch as country-wide prohibition is ordered July 1 by the war measure passed by congress to conserve grains. That measure remains in force until after demobilization of the military forces is completed, which many think will not be before the Constitutional amendment is operative.

U. S. First Permanently Dry.

The United States is the first great nation to enact a permanent prohibition measure. With the outbreak of the war Russia stopped the sale of intoxicants by imperial order. France adopted a stringent regulatory policy and other countries did likewise, but none of them took legislative action to stop the sale of liquors forever.

The war gave the prohibition movement overwhelming impetus and its leaders found little difficulty in getting through congress the resolution submitting the Constitutional amendment as well as various temporary restrictions. By executive proclamation the manufacture of all malt beverages, including so-called "near beers," was stopped at the beginning of this year.

Enormous revenues derived by the federal government from taxes on manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks will be cut off by prohibition. It is planned to raise \$450,000,000 this year by beverage taxes. In peace times the amount was less, but still ran into the hundreds of millions.

What Act Means.

A bulletin was issued from National Anti-Saloon league headquarters, which declared that ratification of the prohibition amendment means:

"The federal amendment becomes operative one year from January 16. Congress is given notice that it is its duty to enact a federal prohibition law."

"The wet states are notified to enact prohibition laws in harmony with the federal amendment."

"The dry states will retain and strengthen their laws, if needed."

"Federal and state authorities will have concurrent power to enact and enforce laws in their respective jurisdictions."

"The 25 prohibition and Anti-Saloon league organizations, the statement says, have agreed upon the bone-dry federal act to be presented to congress. Tentatively they will include the following:

Appointment of federal law enforcement commission with adequate power to secure enforcement of the act.

Conferring power on this commission to prescribe rules and regulations for the manufacture and distribution of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for nonprohibited purposes.

Fixing of adequate penalties for violations of the act.

The sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, exportation and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes to be prohibited.

All intoxicating liquors illegally possessed, manufactured or sold and all implements used in their illegal manufacture to be considered contraband.

Distillers Will Export Stocks.

New York, Jan. 17.—Distilling interests of the country, anticipating enforcement of nation-wide prohibition a year hence, have completed plans for the conversion of their manufacturing plants and for export of the whiskeys and other spirits now in bond, Norman R. Sterne, president of the Trans-Oceanic Commercial corporation, newly organized export subsidiary of the Distillers' Securities corporation, declared here.

days for relatives will be appointed.

BERGER TRIAL ON FEB. 3

Congressman-Elect and Other Socialists Will Be Tried at Milwaukee for Violating Espionage Act.

Milwaukee, Jan. 17.—The cases of Victor L. Berger and other Socialists under indictment in Milwaukee for alleged violation of the espionage act will come on during the term of federal court beginning February 3.

GERMAN BALLOTS BEAT BOLSHIEVIKI

Vote in First Election Upset to
the Socialists, Says
Report.

RETURNS STILL INCOMPLETE

On the Face of the News From Berlin It Appears Terrorism Has Gone Down Under a Landslide for the Moderates.

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—On the face of all news from Berlin terrorism in Germany went down to ignominious defeat under a landslide of votes for the moderates in Sunday's election for the national constituent assembly.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Twenty-four of the 831 election districts in Greater Berlin gave the following totals:

German Democratic party, 7,375; Majority Socialists, 8,195; Independent Socialists, 3,005; German National party, 4,700; German People's party, 2,090; Christian (centrist) party, 2,254.

The strength shown by the Democratic party is surprising to the politicians in view of the fact that Berlin always has been overwhelmingly Socialist.

The day passed without any serious disturbances in Berlin, but rumors that the Spartacists intended to interfere with the counting of the ballots resulted in all polling places being occupied by soldiers when the voting ended. There was some shooting around the Vorwarts and other newspaper buildings late in the evening, but it was not of a serious character.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Returns of the election for the German national assembly for the Third electoral district of Baden show the Majority Socialists to have won five seats, the Centrist party five seats, the German National party one seat, and the German Democratic party three seats. The votes cast were: Majority Socialists, 302,948; Centrists, 380,044; German Nationalists, 78,780; German Democrats, 220,811.

In the Karlsruhe district the Majority Socialists cast 34,887 votes, the Centrists 14,570, and Nationalists 883, and the German Democrats 24,903.

Among the well-known Germans elected in Baden were Konstantin Fehrenbach, former president of the reichstag, and Herren Dietrich, Haase and Wirth, members of the reichstag. In Wurttemberg Mathias Erzberger, Friedrich von Payer, former vice chancellor, Adolph Groeber and Herr Kehl were elected.

The first returns are too incomplete to permit of any opinion being expressed as to the significance of the election, but the old National Liberal party virtually has disappeared in Baden and Wurttemberg, where the Centrists, Majority Socialists and German Democrats alone have been successful.

The results in Wurttemberg were: Majority Socialists, 470,810 votes and seven seats; German Democrats, 332,010 votes and four seats; Centrists, 303,050 votes and four seats.

In Mecklenburg and Lubeck the Socialists secured three seats, the Democrats and the Nationalists one.

At Frankfurt-on-the-Main the Independent Socialists, so far as counted, polled 77,000 votes; Democrats, 38,000; Centrists, 19,000; People's party, 14,000; Majority Socialists, 74,000; Nationalists, 7,000.

At Danzig the People's party polled 11,700; Centrists, 13,300; Democrats, 23,500; Independent Socialists, 6,800. These returns are incomplete.

At Magdeburg the Nationalists polled 9,019; People's party, 7,205; Centrists, 2,514; Democrats, 4,224. The majority parties polled 103,483; minority parties, 10,637.

At Elberfeld the Nationalists and People's party secured 22,128; Centrists, 11,077; Democrats, 9,850; the majority parties, 35,039; the minorities, 7,284.

In Freiburg, Baden, the Majority Socialists got 1,097 votes; Centrists, 25,773; German Nationalists, 4,270; German Democrats, 9,920.

In Mannheim: Centrists, 18,705; German Nationalists, 6,007; German Democrats, 20,562.

In Lorrach, Baden: Centrists, 3,852; German Nationalists, 1,444; German Democrats, 8,572; Majority Socialists, 10,044.

At Waldshut the result was: Majority Socialists, 3,334; Centrists, 9,972; German Nationalists, 147; German Democrats, 2,292. At Sackingen: Majority Socialists, 2,800; Centrists, 5,018; German Nationalists, 49; German Democrats, 1,091. At Constance: Socialists, 12,249; Centrists, 15,774; German Nationalists, 908; German Democrats, 8,721.

Order Division Demobilized.
Camp Dodge, Ia., Jan. 22.—Immediate demobilization of the 19th division, excepting permanent army organization units, has been ordered, it was learned. This means the rapid discharge of about 9,000 men.

Premier of Serbia Resigns.
Saloniki, Jan. 22.—Nikola P. Pachitch, the Serbian premier, has resigned. Prince Regent Alexander has asked Stoyan Protitch, the finance minister in the Pachitch cabinet, to form a new cabinet.

AIMS SAID TO BE IDENTICAL

General Ideas Britain and the United States Regarding the Making of Peace Agree.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Careful investigation has made possible to give more concretely than previously an outline of the war aims of Great Britain and her general views regarding the making of the peace.

The British aims are regarded as coinciding with those of the United

States. There are some minor differences of opinion. On the whole, however, the aims of the two nations are considered as identical.

Great Britain believes first, it is declared, that a league of nations is desirable and attainable and that none of the British war aims will be considered practicable unless they conform with the tenets of such a league as is contemplated to realize and govern the affairs of the universe. She also believes that things should be so adjusted that the war aims of every

country will conform with those of the others—in other words, that there should be a compact of give and take.

As to indemnities, Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations.

In addition to the league of nations, one of the great things which Great Britain hopes will grow out of the peace conference is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this."

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. E. Bartlett has returned from a week spent in Chicago.

E. L. Wald attended a Sunday School meeting in Chicago the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lowry are living at the E. J. Lehman house for the winter.

Mrs. Frank Hamlin and Mrs. D. K. Manzer spent a day last week with their aunt in Rogers Park.

If you have any comforters to be made or plain sewing done, call on the Ladies Aid for prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Savage of Kansas spent last week with Mr. Savage's sister, Mrs. Jas. Atwell.

The Shepardon and John Cribb families are late victims of the flu but all are doing as well as can be expected.

Mrs. James Kerr returned last Thursday evening from Washington, D. C. after a six weeks visit at the home of her brother J. J. Feltjohn and family.

Because of Mr. Snyder's illness, no preaching services were held here last Sunday but Sunday School was as usual. We hope to be back in the regular order by next Sunday.

The Teacher's Training class of the Sunday School will meet with Mrs. Frank Hamlin every Thursday evening. All interested in Sunday School work are invited to attend.

In the resolutions passed on the death of Neighbor Emily Quedenfeldt of R. N. A., the names of Louisa Atwell and Marie Hamlin, members of the committee were unintentionally omitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Will McFadden spent Saturday in Waukegan. Mr. McFadden has been enjoying a few days vacation from his work on the road, but has gone back to work and Mrs. McFadden is with her parents at Fond du Lac.

The Ladies' Aid society held an all day meeting with Mrs. C. B. Hamlin and enjoyed picnic dinner on Wednesday of this week. Quilting was the work of the day. A Red Cross business meeting was also held in connection.

Card of Thanks

To all those who by acts of kindness during our illness and the death of our wife and mother and to those who furnished flowers and in many ways expressed their sympathy we extend our heartfelt thanks.

Geo. Burnett and Children.

MILLBURN

A. E. Jack was a Chicago visitor Friday.

Miss Belle Truax returned to Kenosha Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George White gave a dinner party Saturday.

Several from this vicinity are taking grain and corn to the show at Libertyville.

The Red Cross held a meeting Wednesday at the home of Mrs. D. M. White.

John and Will Morley took their car home Sunday, having been stalled here for two weeks.

V. H. Strang got his car home Saturday from Zion City where it was laid up for repairs.

J. S. Denman, D. M. White and L. S. Bonner were Waukegan and North Chicago business visitors the past week.

Keeping Hands in Shape.

For the man who does the work about his own car and yet does not care to have hands look like a garage mechanic's, the following is valuable: Four ounces of grain alcohol, three ounces of glycerin and three ounces of water, shaken up in a bottle. If this liquid is applied to the hands before beginning work, a good washing with soap and water afterward removes all traces of the labor.

"Side Line" All Right.

Those women who can do something should not be ashamed to be up and doing it. There is a dignity attached to all honest labor, no matter how ordinary or commonplace it may be, and those of us who are qualified to help out at home will feel better and stronger—providing, of course, our family will in no way suffer as a result—to be up and at our honest little "side line."—New York Evening Telegram.

One Cuttlefish Handcapped.

There is one unfortunate specimen of cuttlefish, Nautilus, which cannot produce the smokecloud, but all the other species are able to do so by the simple process of discharging the contents of their ink-bags. The result is a dense, impenetrable cloud of sepia, under cover of which they have little difficulty in effecting their escape.

TREVOR

Mr. Filson is again under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Harry Lubeno was shopping in Chicago, Tuesday.

George Schmidt has a position with Armour in Chicago.

Henry Lubeno spent Saturday afternoon in Burlington.

Mrs. Albert Higgins of Bristol called on Miss Patrick Friday.

Mrs. Walberg of Silverlake was a guest of Mrs. Tonley Thursday.

Henry Olson and Mr. Sorn expect to leave for Montana in the near future.

Miss Lillian Baethke was a guest of Miss Viola Kuhaup of Antioch Sunday.

Harold Mickle attended the basketball game at Antioch Friday evening.

Mrs. Henry Lubeno spent a few days this week with Mrs. Little at Antioch.

George Bolton of Bristol spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. McKay and nephew Charley Thornton were Chicago passengers on Sunday.

Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Smith spent Sunday with their sister Mrs. Arthur Edgar at Antioch.

Mrs. Josephine Bolton spent the first of the week at the home of her grandson, Clarence Bolton at Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg and Mrs. Maggie Park attended the funeral of Mrs. Dan Bolton at Bristol Thursday.

Elbert Kennedy returned home from Oak Park Thursday after spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. Clayton Lester.

Mrs. Rosa Bufton died Jan. 11, 1919, at Penneyer Sanitarium, Kenosha, after an illness of many months. Rosa Harmon was born in New Munster on May 16, 1862, was married to Daniel Bolton and at one time were residents of this place but for a number of years have resided on their farm in Bristol.

Funeral services were held at the home of her son Clarence in Bristol and were conducted by an Episcopal minister from Kenosha. The interment was in Liberty cemetery. She is survived by her husband, one son, her mother, Mrs. Josephine Bolton of Trevor, a sister, Mrs. Helen Fieger of Racine, and a half brother, George Bolton of Bristol. This community extends sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Sport.

Said the near cynic: "When a man is alluded to as a poor fish he may be sure that somebody is making game of him."

24 Gallons a Day Increase from 55 Cows

This heavy gain was obtained by Mr. Prontinski of St. Charles, Ill., after feeding Three Star Dairy Food over a month. This gentleman has been feeding cows for fifteen years. He knows cows and feed—has always been a heavy feeder of dried malt as well as various mixed feeds. Now he says

Three Star Dairy Feed

is the best feed he ever had. You can secure heavy gains from your own cows on your own farm. You add a big profit every month. A trial will convince you. Feed a few bags to two or three cows if you are a "Doubting Thomas"—watch them go up in their milk—then go to it strong with your whole herd.

Three Star Dairy feed is made right. It is not simply a mixed feed but a real manufactured product, steam cooked and steam dried—rich in sweet nourishing milk making chocolate. The cows eat it greedily—enjoy every mouthful. Digest and assimilate every particle of nourishment. It is a light bulky ration and should be fed by weight. Also it is

An Inexpensive Feed Only \$2.70 per hundred

It is the cheapest "per gallon" milk maker on the market

Recommended and for Sale by

ANTIOCH COAL

It are of the best of the South, and Michigan

WILMOT

August Pankin is ill.

Doris Ganzline is quarantined for influenza.

Mrs. W. Stensil is under the care of a physician this week.

Frank Stewart visited the Wilmot grade school Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Hasselman and sons are under quarantine for influenza.

Mrs. O. Lewis was a guest of Mrs. Burroughs Friday night.

Earle Shales and family of Antioch, called on David Shales Sunday.

Harry Spear of Sharon, made a business trip to Wilmot Tuesday.

Dr. Darby of Grayslake was in Wilmot the first of the week.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Meuler are ill with influenza.

Arthur Holdorf made a business trip to Burlington Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey spent Wednesday and Thursday in Chicago.

George Dean and family of Bassetts, called on relatives here Sunday.

Lt. R. Hegeman spent the week end with his sister Vera in Milwaukee.

Mrs. O. Schenning and Walter Witt, visited the U. F. H. school Friday.

Mrs. H. Flegel and son Willie have been ill with influenza this week.

Ed and George Coleman of Richmond called on Wilmot friends Sunday.

Mrs. August Holdorf is visiting at the home of her son, Alvin Holdorf.

Mrs. W. Winn and son spent the latter part of the week at Hegeman's.

Francis Healy was an over Sunday visitor with her parents at Waterford.

A. Smith entertained a number of Chicago friends the first of the week.

Wm. Morgan returned from the Pasavant hospital in Chicago Thursday night.

There will be English services at the Frieden's Lutheran church at ten o'clock Sunday.

Mrs. W. Carey is visiting with her daughter Mrs. Dobyns in Waukegan this week.

Mrs. F. Madden and children who have been ill with the flu are rapidly recovering.

Several from Wilmot attended the Lyceum course held at Silverlake Wednesday night.

Herbert Swent of the U. S. N. at Panama recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

The Camp Lake school is closed by the illness of the teacher, Miss Lois and a large number of the pupils.

Mrs. Harry McDougall was severely burned one day last week when she accidentally stepped into a pail of hot water.

Ermine and Blanche Carey visited friends in Chicago over Sunday and attended the opera Madame Butterfly.

Mr. and Mrs. King of Shades Corners were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kanis, the past week.

A reception which was to have been held for Pvt. H. Peacock on Tuesday had to be postponed indefinitely on account of the flu.

Pvt. Chas. Holdorf was listed among the severely wounded in Friday's casualty list. No direct word has been heard from him by his relatives for several months.

The first and second basketball teams from the U. F. H. school went to Antioch Friday night to play the high school teams there. Our boys were defeated in both games.

Funeral services for Will Ganzline of Silverlake, who died of pneumonia Sunday morning were held at the home of his mother Mrs. Bernhoff Tuesday afternoon with burial in the Wilmot cemetery.

Funeral services for Mrs. Laura Meyers Feurer were held in Kenosha on Thursday, Jan. 23. Mrs. Feurer was long a resident of Silverlake and a member of the Baptist church. Rev. Paul McKinney formerly in charge of the Silverlake church conducted the services. Her death followed an attack of pneumonia and she leaves to mourn her loss her parents, husband and an infant son.

Danger Everywhere.

Little Millie's father and grandfather were Republicans, and, as election drew near, they spoke of their opponents with ever-increasing warmth, never heeding Millie's attentive ears. One night as the little maid was preparing for bed she cast a fearful glance across the room and whispered in a frightened little voice: "Oh, mamma, I'm afraid to go to bed. I'm afraid there's a Democrat in the closet."—Organizer.

Drawing the Line.

"The fresh young man who always is to start something," remarked Observer of Events and Things, "is the line when it comes to the fire in the stove."—Yonkers man.

BREAKS UNDER SPIRIT VOICES

Conscience Lashed, Chicago Man Clears Crime Committed Last Winter.

TELLS STRANGE TALE

Voices Become Louder and More Insistent—In Terror Man Takes to Whisky and Whisky Loosens His Tongue.

Chicago.—The voice of a murdered man rang in the ears of Joseph Rokawicz. For almost a year after his neighbor, Frederick Papke, was found dead on the doorstep of his home by his own daughter, the voice talked to Rokawicz. He did all he could at the time of the tragedy. He volunteered to act as a pallbearer, helped the bereaved family and when the flat became vacant Rokawicz moved in next door to the Papke family. Papke was killed the night of January 24, and from that time onward he heard voices.

They became louder, more insistent. They accused.

Rokawicz, in his terror of the supernatural, took to whisky—and the whisky loosed a tongue that had talked only sympathy before.

"I would not be surprised if this Rokawicz knew something of your husband's death," said a neighbor to Mrs. Papke not long ago.

The neighbor had heard the voices answered by Rokawicz. The widow went to Capt. Thomas J. Coughlin of the stock yards police station and Rokawicz was arrested. At first he denied knowing anything of the murder.

Breaks Down and Confesses.

At last he broke down and told Captain Coughlin a strange story.

"I was coming home," he said, "with a full month's pay in my pocket. I feared holings. I had my long-bladed pocket knife in my hand. As I passed the Papke house I saw a man standing there. His back was to me. I thought he was a holdup man—and I stabbed him. I went home, believing I had killed a robber and I did not worry. The next day I found that I had killed Frederick Papke, my neighbor, my friend. I was horror-stricken. I did what I could—but the voices—the voices—"

Papke, according to his wife, had taken their pet dog out for an airing after supper. He had been standing in front of the house. The daughter, Emma, heard a whining and scratching



"And I Stabbed Him."

at the door. She opened it to find that her father had crept that far—lying on the doorstep.

Called Holdup Story Absurd. "I do not believe his story," said Captain Coughlin after Rokawicz had been held to the grand jury for murder and was lodged in the county jail. "I think he killed Papke, but his holdup story is absurd. He knew Papke well enough to have recognized him. I am satisfied there was some other reason. The murderer always in his confession tries to justify his act. In the months that we have been investigating this case we have been unable to find a motive. I think Papke's dog must have snarped at Rokawicz. An argument followed. Rokawicz drew his knife and stabbed Papke in the back. "Rokawicz, I believe, is a victim of a peculiar form of insanity."

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war, vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

CONVICTS USE YARN ROPE

Make 25-Foot Rope From Yarn Furnished by Red Cross and Escape From Prison.

Boise, Idaho.—With the aid of a 25-foot rope braided from yarn furnished the inmates by the Red Cross, Fred George, alias Graber, and Harry Hinton escaped from the state penitentiary. George has a life sentence for murder hanging over him and Hinton was serving life to fifteen years for robbery. With the aid of the yarn rope the men let themselves down from the top of the wall surrounding the penitentiary.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,305 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since the country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems.

"The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war, vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king or hidden people surrender at compulsion.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of its efficiency.

"POOR RICH BOY" HAPPY AT LAST

Youthful New York Millionaire Now Assured Place to Eat and Sleep.

TOO MANY FATHERS

Adoption Finally Set Aside After Ham Had Changed Hands Often He Was Bewildered—Now on Farm.

New York.—Too many fathers many guardians and too many years, all because he had too many lars, are no longer causes to William Crossman Mills Lee Mill "poor little rich boy." Even the fact that he has beaten a lawyer's for \$40,000 failed to interest the star, because for the first time young life he is reasonably where he will sleep and eat. He is living at Batavia, N. Y., with rate tutor, spending less than a 000 of the income from his 000 fortune.

Although legally in the custody of DeWitt Lyon, William is in custody of his uncle, Herman Crossman, who is even richer than young nephew and has a late near Monroe, N. Y. When it is not at Batavia with his tutor, is at the Crossman estate, where are horses and dogs galore, and youngsters can have the time of his life.

Troubles Began Early.

William's troubles began several years ago, with the divorce of his parents, William Mills, Jr., and Mrs. Georgia Crossman Mills, sister of George W. Crossman, the "big king." The boy was left in his mother's custody. Mrs. Mills married Frederick Lee. When Mrs. Lee died more than three years ago, the trust estate left by her father went to the boy. The lad's own father came out from Venice, Cal., and learned that his son had been adopted legally by the stepfather. Mills immediately began suit to have the adoption set aside and gain possession of the boy.

Habeas corpus writs, injunctions and appeals and other legal actions followed each other rapidly. The boy changed hands as fast he became bewildered.

"I don't care who has me," he whispered on the witness stand. "I just



"I Don't Care Who Has

want to stay in one place and let me alone."

Adoption Set Aside. The adoption finally was set aside after 17 separate suits had been brought. The father claimed he did not desire to have the boy, but his son's fortune but ostensibly to have the money into Lee's custody. A little more than a year ago the father died. He was an action pending to determine the right of custody between the father and Lee, but, with the death of Lyon, turned the boy over to the father and the "poor rich boy" is at last.

SAYS HUSBY'S "TOO NEST"

San Francisco Woman's Strange Plea in Court, but Grants Her Divorce

San Francisco, Cal.—George E. Fuller described her husband as "too honest" in a strange plea before Superior Judge Grant. Fuller said her husband was honest that he owed \$3,000 and \$1,000, he would pay the bill in respect his wife to live on the remainder \$2,000. She got an interlocutory decree.

New Swin Game.

Kansas City, Mo., new confidence game that has sprung up here, according to railroad officials, is to insure people who travel on the government-owned railroads. The men boarded a Santa Fe train and represented themselves as government agents to insure passengers against death, accident or loss of money. A government was insuring people now owing to the heavy traffic on the roads, they said.